

ACHS SUMMARY FORM

M: 23-63

1. Name: Longwood

2. Planning Area/Site Number: 23/63

3. M-NCPPC Atlas Reference: Map 9
Coordinate H-17. Address: 2900 Dubarry Lane
Brookeville, Md.

5. Classification Summary

Category buildingOwnership privatePublic Acquisition N/AStatus occupiedAccessible noPresent use private residencePrevious Survey Recording MNCPPCTitle and Date: Historic Sites Inventory
1976Federal State x County x Local

6. Date: 1817

7. Original Owner: Thomas Moore

8. Apparent Condition

a. good b. altered c. original site

9. Description: This nine bay, two and a half story brick house sits on a hill in the middle of a modern development, surrounded by smaller modern houses; it faces east. The east elevation of the center and first level of the north wing have flemish bonded brick; elsewhere it is common bonded. The house is painted white. The east porch is a full two stories in height. It has a balustraded flat roof supported by four gigantic columns. There are six-over-six double hung windows flanked by grey-blue paneled louvered shutters. The gable roof has slate shingles. The four interior end chimneys have distinctive inverted U chimney caps.

10. Significance: Longwood is distinguished as the home of a scholar and inventor, as associated with the Brooke family and as a preparatory school.

Longwood was constructed in 1817 for Thomas Moore, distinguished civil engineer, inventor, and friend of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Moore had married Mary Brooke in 1791; they settled on about 330 acres and in a 6-room log house on land patented by her grandfather in 1745. In 1817 they built the present house. Mary inherited 387 more acres, but after Thomas Moore's death in 1822 she sold 128 acres to Thomas McCormick, Moore's nephew and builder of the house. McCormick renamed the farm "Longwood".

The land remained in the hands of Brooke family relatives until 1903, when descendants sold the house and 277 acres to Lawrason B. Riggs. In 1930 Riggs sold 225 acres, retaining 19.1 with the house. George P. Kimmel, a Washington attorney, bought the house and all of Longwood Farm in 1935, remodeling the house and founding the Longwood Preparatory School for Boys which operated until 1951. During the 1950s the U.S. Government used the school as a civil defense training center.

In 1968 most of the acreage was sold, becoming the Brookeville Knolls subdivision. The house was purchased by the present owners in 1975, and the County purchased 9.39 acres, now used as the Longwood Recreation Center.

Researcher and date researched: Sylvia Nash 2/79

Candy Reed/Architectural Description

12. Compiler: Gail Rothrock

13. Date Compiled: 2/79

14. Designation
Approval

15. Acreage: 400 sq. ft.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

M: 23/63
Magi #

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Longwood

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

2900 Dubarry Lane

CITY, TOWN

Brookeville

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☒ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Bobbie S. & Virginia C. Collins & Ann Telephone #: 774-7688

STREET & NUMBER

Green

2900 Dubarry Lane

CITY, TOWN

Brookeville

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 20729

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #: 4645

Folio #: 12

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

MNCPPC Inventory of Historical Sites

DATE

1976

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☒ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN

Derwood

STATE

Maryland

7 DESCRIPTION

M.23-63

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This nine bay, two and a half story brick house sits on a low hill in the middle of a modern development, surrounded by smaller modern houses. It faces east.

The east elevation has Flemish-bonded brick while the other elevations have common bonded brick. The house is painted white. The five bay, two and a half story center section is flanked on the north and south elevations by two bay, two story wings. The first level of the north wing, south elevation is flemish bonded brick and the second level is common bonded.

The east (front) porch has a flat roof supported by six, two story, gigantic columns. The flat roof is enclosed by a decorative railing. The east wooden paneled door has a fanlight transom. On the south elevation there is a two story porch: the second level is enclosed by screens and there are five round arches at the first level. This porch has a shed roof. The south door is glass and wooden paneled. There is a patio on the west elevation.

The house has six-over-six double hung windows flanked by blue grey paneled and louvered shutters. The windows are set into flat arches in the center section. There are two six light windows in the north and south gable windows of the center section.

The house has gabled roofs covered by slate shingles. The center section has a corbelled cornice line. There are four interior end chimneys at the north and south gable ends of the center section and at the south gable end of the north wing. Each of the four chimneys have distinctive inverted-U chimney caps.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
	<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			Local History

SPECIFIC DATES 1817

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Thomas McCormick

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Longwood was constructed in 1817 for Thomas Moore, distinguished civil engineer, inventor, and friend of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

The greatest portion of Longwood sits upon a tract of land patented in 1745 to James Brooke the Elder; Brooke added it to his patent of "Brooke Grove", and called it "Addition to Brooke Grove".¹ (A small portion of Longwood was part of the patent called "Charles and Benjamin".)

James Brooke the Elder died in 1784, leaving an estate of about 20,000 acres. His son Roger Brooke IV inherited 1/6 of this land, which included that portion of the "Addition to Brooke Grove" where Longwood is located. Roger Brooke IV died intestate in 1790, and the following year his daughter Mary Brooke married Thomas Moore and settled on the farm, then known as "The Retreat", in a six-room log house.² Thomas Moore, son of Thomas Moore Sr., was born in Loudoun County, Virginia in 1760. (There was a Thomas Moore listed as a tenant of James Brooke at the time of Brooke's death in 1784, paying a yearly rent of 1200 pounds of tobacco, possible the same person on the same farm. The 1790 Census lists in Montgomery County a Thomas Moore with a household of 2 free white males over sixteen and 2 free white females.)

On November 7, 1793, the deed of partition of Roger Brooke IV's estate was recorded;³ Mary Brooke Moore was allotted a tract of 387 acres of "Addition to Brooke Grove" adjoining "Charles and Benjamin"; this tract was the farm later known as "Longwood" and it also included a portion of the west end of the present town of Brookeville.

Although the old log house stood on the farm until about 1945, in 1817 the present dwelling house was constructed. Thomas McCormick, nephew of Thomas Moore, skilled "in the art and mystery of a house carpenter", built a new house on the farm for his uncle.⁴

Thomas Moore frequently worked on important engineering projects, often with the backing of Thomas Jefferson. Moore was Chief Engineer for the State of Virginia in 1819; he was chief engineer on construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal. An inventor, Moore is credited with designing the first successful refrigerator upon which he obtained a patent in 1803:

An oval tub insulated with coarse woollen cloth, it was covered with rabbit skin, and could hold 22 pounds of butter. It had a compartment for ice, and could be carried on horseback. Butter was taken in it to Washington and during hot weather arrived at the President's House and the homes of other distinguished friends and customers of Moore in firm, fresh condition.⁵

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

(continued on Attachment Sheet A)

Moore also wrote books on improved methods of agriculture, and shared this interest with Thomas Jefferson; the first mold board plow, the design for which Jefferson had imported from France, was tried out at Longwood.

Moore died October 3, 1822, at "The Retreat".⁶ His widow Mary sold 128 acres of the farm in 1829 to Thomas McCormick, Moore's nephew, for \$4000.⁷ McCormick renamed the farm "Longwood" perhaps for Napoleon's home of that name on St. Helena, or perhaps for a venerable black mahogany tree in the lane, said to have been imported from that island.⁸ McCormick sold 122 acres with the buildings to Sophia Hammond for \$8,000 in 1844;⁹ Mrs. Hammond, a widow, soon afterward married Caleb Moore, son of Thomas and Mary Moore. In 1848, the Moores sold the 122 acres to Elisha J. and Mary B. Hall for \$5,000. Mary Brooke Hall was the cousin of Caleb Moore; Elisha John Hall was the principal of the Brookeville Academy and a founder of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society.

After the death of Elisha and Mary Hall, their daughter Catherine Janney sold her "undivided moiety" in Longwood to her sister Louisa P. Nesbitt.¹⁰ The Nesbitts were the last of James Brooke's descendants to own Longwood. The land had remained in the Brooke family for more than 50 years.

The Nesbitts resided at Longwood until 1903, when they sold it with 277 acres to Lawrason B. Riggs.¹¹ Longwood farm was divided in 1930, when Riggs sold 225 acres to Charles Rowdybush,¹² but he retained 19.1 acres with the house. The house was sold five years later to George P. Kimmel, an attorney from Washington. Kimmel remodeled the house, adding the pillared portico, and purchased the Rowdybush farm acreage.¹³ Kimmel in 1946 founded the Longwood Preparatory School for Boys as a non-profit endowed educational institution; it opened the following year, and Kimmel transferred ownership of the land to the school. The main house was used as an administration building and a gymnasium and classroom -- dormitories were constructed nearby. Longwood School operated through June of 1951.

During the 1950s the U.S. Government used the school facilities as a training center for civil defense, building a street of partially demolished houses to simulate the destruction caused by air raids.

Longwood farm was sold in 1964 to Margie Johanknecht, who four years later sold most of the acreage to the Nevius Corporation for their "Brookeville Knolls" subdivision. The house was sold separately, and was purchased by the present owners in 1975. That same year Montgomery County purchased 9.39458 acres, which is now used as the Longwood Recreation Center.¹⁴

FOOTNOTES:

- 1 Patent PT #2, folio 231, Maryland Hall of Records.
- 2 Unpublished, undated notes of Carolyn Howard Harvey.
- 3 Land Records of Montgomery County, Md., E 428.
- 4 Letter from Thomas McCormick to Montgomery County Centennial Commission, 1876. (in Wilton J. Boswell collection)
- 5 Roger B. Farquhar, Historic Montgomery County, Md.: Old Homes and History (Silver Spring, Md., 1952), p.209.
- 6 Carolyn Howard Harvey notes, op. cit.
- 7 Land Records, op. cit., BS 2/474.
- 8 C.H. Harvey notes, op. cit.
- 9 Land Records, op. cit., BS 12/409.
- 10 Ibid., JA 44/18.
- 11 Ibid., 176/91.
- 12 Ibid., 498/134.
- 13 Ibid., 598/153; 598/159.
- 14 Ibid., 4700/1.

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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Land Records of Montgomery County, Md.
 Unpublished, undated notes of Carolyn Howard Harvey.
 Farquhar, Roger B., Historic Montgomery County, Md.: Old Homes and History, (Silver Spring, Md., 1952) p. 209-10.
 Letter, Thomas McCormick to Montgomery County Centennial Commission, 1976.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 72,400 square feet

Plat 85/8958

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 15, Block K, "Brookeville Knolls"

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Candy Reed

Sylvia Nash

Architectural Description

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

2/79

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

Box 87

926-4510

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Dickerson

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO:

~~Maryland Historical Trust~~
~~The Shaw House, State Circle~~
~~Annapolis, Maryland 21401~~
~~(301) 277-1438~~

SUGARLOAF REGIONAL TRAILS
 Box 87, Stronghold
 Dickerson, Md. 20753
 (301) 926-4510

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Longwood

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Rte. 97 in Subdivision opposite Gold Mine Rd.

CITY, TOWN

Brookeville

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☐ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☒ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE
☐ COMMERCIAL
☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☐ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSEUM
☐ PARK
☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

(has been for sale recently)

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

M:23-63

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	CONDITION	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	CHECK ONE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD		<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED	DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR		<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The present house bears little resemblance to the original house as shown in old photos. It has a mid-20th Century estate appearance, as a result of renovations done at that period.

The structure is built of brick and has five bays on its main (east) facade. There is a large central door with a newer architrave, and the windows are 6/6. Chimneys are internal at both the north and south end walls. A modern, open, two-story columned porch spans the front of the house. There are lower brick wings attached to the north and south ends of the main building.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

M:23-63

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Important for its many historical associations with early agriculture, etc.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Farquhar, R.B. OLD HOMES & HISTORY OF MONT. CO., MD. (1961)
pp. 205-207.

M:23-63

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION _____

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE _____

COUNTY _____

STATE _____

COUNTY _____

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Michael F. Dwyer, Senior Park Historian

ORGANIZATION

M-NCPPC

DATE

8/15/75

STREET & NUMBER

8787 Georgia Ave.

TELEPHONE

589-1480

CITY OR TOWN

Silver Spring

STATE

Maryland

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RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

Londonderry

LONDONDERRY, the old Henderson home, is situated on the road leading from Georgetown to Frederick and the west (Braddock's route to Fort Duquesne). The house is located on a hill five miles west of Gaithersburg at a fork in the road called Henderson's Corner.

The original tract was granted by the Fifth Lord Baltimore in the middle of the 18th Century and named Londonderry. This patent is in possession of the Maryland Historical Society. After passing through several hands it came into the possession of Joseph Neel early in the 19th Century. He gave it to his daughter, Rosanna, on her marriage. Her husband, the Reverend James S. H. Henderson, was forced to leave his Pennsylvania church because of Southern sympathies and moved to Londonderry in 1862.

The house was then part log and part frame. After the war the log part was torn down and a frame wing built. The place continued to be occupied and farmed by the Henderson family and at the death of J. S. H. Henderson passed into the hands of two of his sons, Joseph and Theodore. These brothers added to the original holding which was about 250 acres until it totalled 400 acres. Part of this addition was a portion of the tract Addition to Brooke Grove.

It is interesting to note that Dorothy Brooke, a direct descendent of the owners of Brooke Grove, married Robert Henderson and lived at Londonderry in the 1920's. When Joseph Henderson married he added another large wing to the house. The farm became a very prosperous one although in the late 1850's it had been offered for sale at \$6 an acre with no takers.

After the deaths of Joseph and Theodore Henderson it became the property of John W. and Robert N. Henderson, sons of Joseph. They continued to farm it until 1927 when they sold it to Mr. Harry Hoskinson. He moved the house back from the road which had become a much traveled highway, and made some alterations to the house. After the house was moved, two of the down-stairs rooms on the south side of the hall were thrown together, and a chimney with a fireplace built. The front porch was extended,



NO. 55 C-6 JOS. NEEL CA. 1850 FRAME

and continued around the south side, and sleeping porches added above. He also landscaped the grounds making it a beautiful place. At his death his son became the owner and continued to live there until 1961 when it was sold to Mr. Philip Milestone.

The entrance to this handsome estate is impressive, with high entrance gates of brick, which support very heavy iron gates.

Longwood

THOMAS Moore, a distinguished civil engineer, inventor, and friend of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, built in 1817 this very fine Colonial brick house. It was, also, the home for sixty years of Elisha John Hall, one of Montgomery County's most beloved

school teachers and trustees, of the Brookeville Academy.

This lovely house on a handsome estate of 260 acres is located on the west side of the Olney-Brookeville highway two miles beyond Olney and nearly to Brookeville. The pleasing dignity

and simple proportions of the structure, with symmetrical wings and a rear wing forming a "T," are typical of Virginia and Maryland manor houses of Colonial days. The harmony of design suggests that Thomas Jefferson himself may have influenced the result.

Thomas Moore, working on most important engineering projects, was constantly in consultation with Jefferson, his intimate friend. Then, what should be more natural than his consulting the Ex-President about the design of Longwood?

Thomas Moore made a fortunate marriage with Mary Brooke, a daughter of Roger Brooke IV of Brooke Grove, and Longwood is part of "Addition to Brooke Grove." A deed, recorded in Rockville, June 29, 1794, conveys to Thomas Moore and Mary Brooke Moore 280 acres of land, part of "Addition to Brooke Grove." This is undoubtedly the Longwood farm, as the date coincides with the arrival of Thomas Moore and his wife at "Retreat," the name they gave their log cabin home before the present Longwood house was built.

Thomas Moore's father, also named Thomas, came to Pennsylvania in the middle of the eighteenth century from Ireland. He later moved to Loudoun County, Virginia, built his house there, and named the place Waterford after his home town of Ireland. Thomas, Sr., became an important business man, merchant and miller, and his son worked as a cabinet-maker, becoming skilled with tools before going to Montgomery County. It is believed that he made the mantels and much of the fine woodwork, including panelled doors, in the Longwood house.

Thomas Moore, the younger, like Isaac Briggs, his brother-in-law, was an engineer of note as well as an inventor, and the two men were frequently associated in important engineering projects, usually with the backing of Thomas Jefferson. Moore was Chief Engineer of the State of Virginia in 1819, and Briggs was for a time his assistant. Moore was chief engineer on construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal, which Briggs finished after Moore's death in 1822. After Moore's death Briggs continued work on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal until his own death in 1825.

As inventor Moore is credited with designing the first successful refrigerator upon which he obtained in 1803 a patent, signed by Thomas

Jefferson and James Madison, then Secretary of State. An oval tub insulated with coarse woolen cloth, it was covered with rabbit skin, and could hold twenty-two pounds of butter. It had a compartment for ice, and could be carried on horseback. Butter was taken in it to Washington, and during hot weather arrived at the President's House and the homes of other distinguished friends and customers of Moore in firm, fresh condition.

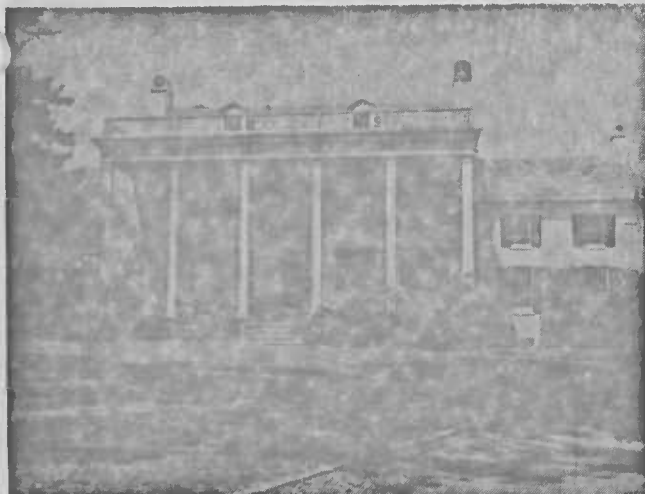
Thomas Moore was also an expert on improved methods of agriculture, writing books on the subject. Thomas Jefferson brought from France the design of the first mold board plow which Moore tried out at Longwood. Visitors from far and wide came to Longwood to observe Moore's methods. It is no doubt true that Jefferson and Charles Carroll of Carrollton were among these interested visitors. Historians agree that Maryland is greatly indebted to Moore for his pioneer work in this field.

In October, 1838, Mary P. Brooke, a daughter of venerable Roger Brooke V, and great niece of Mary Moore, married Elisha John Hall who was a school teacher at the Brookeville Academy. Hall had come from Baltimore in 1832, and it is understood that the couple went to Longwood to live before the death of his mother-in-law in 1840. John Hall later became Principal of the Academy, supervising the construction of the addition to the old Riggs house for the Academy when it moved from the old stone building in the village in 1853. He succeeded Allen Bowie Davis in 1869 as president of the Board of Trustees, which position he held until his death.

Some of the neighbors vouch for an anecdote regarding a bachelor brother, James Hall, who lived at Longwood, and with whom Elisha is said to have clashed at times. It seems that "Jim" helped with the farm work, but was none too good-natured about it. Once, when hauling ice with an ox cart he was backing up to the ice house door to dump the load when he nearly caught John between the back of the cart and the ice house door. Brother John stormed, "By Zion, can't you see a man standing here?" To this Jim replied, "By Zion, can't you see a team of oxen backing a cart?"

E. J. Hall was one of those who founded the Montgomery County Agricultural Society in 1846, served as its President from 1878-1880. He was an outstanding citizen, and during the

M:23-63



NO. 57 D-9 THOMAS MOORE 1817 BRICK

sixty years he occupied Longwood he watched that homestead become a center of much social activity.

Hall died in 1893. His wife, Mary, in 1886. In 1903 Longwood was sold to Lawrason B. Riggs, whose wife was Alverdo S. Owings, a daughter of the late Richard Owings, and a sister of

Henry and Harwood Owings, members of a prominent Howard County family. "Lawrie" Riggs was a most kindly man and a good neighbor. He and Mrs. Riggs made their home in Brookeville after selling Longwood in 1935 to George P. Kimmel, an attorney of Washington. Lawrie Riggs died in 1950, and his widow remains in their home. Riggs was for some years Trustee of the Brookeville Academy, and retired in 1949 after many years as a county official in various offices.

Kimmel established a private school for boys and many modern buildings and excellent facilities for a wide variety of scholastic courses and outdoor activities. The school did not open in 1950, and the property was leased to the U. S. Government in 1951. It is being used by the Civil Defense Administration to teach civil defense to state and municipal defense heads.

The center hall had rooms on each side from which doors lead down into the side wings. All of these rooms have fireplaces. The second floor is a repetition of the first floor with rooms over each first-floor room. The third floor has four rooms over the main and rear sections.

Madison House

IN this house, August 26 and 27, 1814, James Madison and Robert Rush, attorney general, were sheltered after the burning of public buildings at Washington."

So reads a plaque placed by the Montgomery County Committee of the National Star-Spangled Banner Commission in 1914 on a village home in Brookeville. Sheltering President Madison and his cabinet officer during the War of 1812, the house was for two days the nominal Capitol of the United States, as well as the Executive Mansion. Later owned by William P. Jones, a lifelong resident of Brookeville, it has been called The Madison House ever since.

Mr. Will Jones died on March 14th, 1955, and left the historic old house to a local couple, who lived in the house and took care of him in his old age. They sold later to Mr. Gene Archer, owner in 1960.

Dolley Madison had already escaped into Vir-

ginia, and the President, accompanied by a group on horseback fleeing the vengeful British, sought haven at the modest home of Caleb and Henrietta Bentley, both peace-loving Quakers. Henrietta was quoted by her granddaughters as replying: "It is against our principles to have anything to do with war but we receive and relieve all who come to us." The President was made comfortable, therefore, not solely because of his high office. He was a wayfarer in distress.

"My grandmother gave her room to the President, and slept on the floor with her little girl," a granddaughter recorded some years ago. "Beds were spread in the parlor and the house was overflowing with the President's party. Grandmother's strongest impression of the experience was that the sentinels tramped around the dwelling all night ruining rose bushes and vegetables. The President sat up late receiving messages from burning Washing-

M:23-63

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

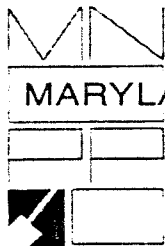
See correspondence dated April 8, 1987

ACTION TAKEN

Final Draft Amendment to the Master Plan
OLNEY AREA HISTORIC RESOURCES

The purpose of this Amendment is to designate the following sites on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation thereby extending to them the protection of the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code.

M: 23/9	Elton
M: 23/29	Fair Hill II
M: 23/31	Pleasant Fields/Sundown Hills
M: 23/58	Gustavus Jones Farm
M: 23/63	Longwood
M: 23/66	Bordley's Choice (Merrywood)
M: 23/71	Far View
M: 23/73	Gittings Ha Ha
M: 23/79	Roslyn Bank Barn
M: 23/84	Brooke Meadow
M: 23/89	Walnut Hill
M: 23/98-4	St. John's Episcopal Church
M: 23/106-106	Oakdale-Emory United Methodist Church
M: 23/112	Sycamores
M: 23/113-1	Mount Pleasant Church
M: 23/119	Holland Store & House



THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
8787 Georgia Avenue • Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3760

RECEIVED

MEMORANDUM

March 21, 1986

MAR 24 1986

MARYLAND HISTORICAL
TRUST

TO: Richard Ferrara, Director
Department of Housing and Community Development
John L. Menke, Director
Department of Environmental Protection
✓ J. Rodney Little, Director
State Historic Preservation Office
Philip Cantelon, Chairperson
Historic Preservation Commission

FROM: Melissa C. Banach, Coordinator
Community Planning North

SUBJECT: Preliminary Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for
Historic Preservation: Northern and Eastern
Montgomery County Resources

I am pleased to transmit to you this Preliminary Draft
Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation:
Northern and Eastern Montgomery County Resources.

This document contains the recommendations of the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission on approximately 80 historic sites located in the Olney, Sandy Spring, Aspen Hill, and Burtonsville areas of the County.

The Montgomery County Planning Board will hold a public hearing on this Preliminary Draft Amendment on Monday, April 21, 1986, at 7:30 P.M., in the Auditorium of the Montgomery Regional Office at 8787 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland.

Should you have any questions concerning this specific Preliminary Draft Amendment, please do not hesitate to contact Marty Reinhart at 495-4565.

MCB:MR:dws
Attachment

M:23-63

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

AMENDMENT TO THE APPROVED AND ADOPTED
MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

NORTHERN AND EASTERN
MONTGOMERY COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCES

Including sites located in the Olney, Sandy Spring,
Aspen Hill, Norbeck and Burtonsville Areas

March 1986

An amendment to the 1980 Olney Master Plan, 1980 Sandy Spring/
Ashton Special Study Plan, 1970 Aspen Hill Master Plan, and the
1981 Eastern Montgomery County Master Plan; being also an
amendment to the General Plan for the Physical Development of the
Maryland-Washington Regional District and to the Master Plan of
Highways within Montgomery County, Maryland.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

8787 Georgia Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3760

14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772-3090

IMPLEMENTATION

Once designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation, any substantial changes to the exterior of a resource or its environmental setting must be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission and a historic area work permit issued. The Ordinance also empowers the County's Department of Environmental Protection and the Historic Preservation Commission to prevent the demolition of historic buildings through neglect.

It is the intent of the Master Plan and Ordinance to provide a rational system for evaluating, protecting and enhancing Montgomery County's heritage for the benefit of present and future residents. The accompanying challenge is to weave protection for this heritage into the County's planning program so as to maximize community support for preservation and minimize infringement on private property rights.

THE AMENDMENT

The purpose of this Preliminary Draft Amendment is to consider the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission's recommendations that the following sites be designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation and protected under the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code. A copy of the Ordinance is provided in Appendix B of this document.

(NOTE: Unless otherwise specified in the Preservation Commission's nomination, the recommended environmental setting for each site is the entire parcel on which the resource is located as of the date it is designated on the Master Plan as defined in Section 24A-2 of the County's Preservation Ordinance. Where additional buildings of historical or architectural importance are associated with a site, these buildings are noted in the nomination as being part of the recommended setting.)

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>
15/55	Spencer/Carr House	2420 Spencerville
-	Dating from 1855 with a rear section added in the 1870's, this three-story house is distinguished by three over three windows on the third floor and a one-story porch with bracketed pillars on the front facade.	
-	Significant as an example of the "Spencerville style", a local style characterized by a special grouping of architectural detail most notably half windows on the third story extending into the boxed cornice and roof line.	

- L-shaped dwelling consists of a wing built in 1869 and a 1906 section which replaced the original 1860 structure on the site. The building sequence results in a striking example of transitional architecture with one wing in the Gothic Revival style, the other typical, turn-of-the-century rural vernacular architecture.
- Included in the recommended setting is a fine collection of outbuildings, several of stone, several of board and batton.

23/58 Gustavus Jones Farm 4112 Brookeville Road

- Circa 1852 -- Simple log dwelling expanded by another log section and finally by a substantial frame addition in the 1890's.
- Excellent example of rural vernacular architecture reflective of the increasing prosperity of its middle-class owner.
- The recommended environmental setting of approximately 15 acres includes a log smokehouse, a fine collection of farm buildings, and the Jones family cemetery with stones dating from 1853.

23/63

Longwood 2900 Dubarry Lane

- Built in 1817, this large, two and one-half story, white brick house features a two-story pillared portico and distinctive inverted U chimney caps on the four interior end chimneys.
- Home of Thomas Moore, distinguished scholar, inventor, civil engineer and friend of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Also associated with the Brooke family, prominent early settlers of the Olney area.
- Served in the 20th century as the Longwood Preparatory School for boys started in 1946.

23/64 Oak Grove 19201 Georgia Avenue

- Circa 1850 -- Well proportioned, late Federal style, common bonded brick house.
- Work of a master builder as evidenced by the detailing in the window sills and lintels and in the cornice of brick dentils along the front roof line.
- The recommended environmental setting of approximately 5 acres should be equi-distant around the house to preserve its integrity.



#23-63

NAME LONGWOOD

LOCATION 2900 DUBARRY LA (RT 97) BROOKEVILLE, MD

FACADE E

PHOTO TAKEN 8/15/75 MDWYER